

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1886.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 31.

## NEARING THE END.

Both Branches of Congress  
Deep in Figures.

Conference Committees Finding This  
To Be Their Busy Season.

Efforts Being Made to Close Up  
Early in August.

MONDAY.—The general deficiency and the fortification bills occupied the attention of the Senate, and the first one was passed after much work had been done in the way of amendments, none of which seem to be of such public note as to need recapitulating. The Senate also held a long executive session discussing the nomination of Collector Thomas Hanlon of Indiana, against whom charges of immorality and incompetency were brought. Fifty pension bills were passed at the evening session, on the third day of the session of General Durbin Ward. The consideration of bills providing for public buildings was also taken up, and several passed, the Senate adjourning late at night.

In the House the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill reported a disagreement, and a further conference was held. General Morrison was anxious to find out if General Hancock was ready for entertaining the French visitors in 1881, and did not pay the same amount of attention to the bill. The session was the debate on the Senate bill to declare forfeited the lands granted to the Northern Pacific railroad. The committee on public lands recommended that in lieu of the Senate bill there be substituted the House bill of the same date.

Mr. Henley, the chairman, stated that the distinctive difference between the two bills was that while the Senate bill forfeited the grants from the state, the House bill included also the forfeiture of the grant from Bismarck to the Pacific Ocean. The House bill forfeited \$3,000,000 acres of land, the Senate \$1,000,000.

At a earnest, he said, of the determination of the Democratic party to fulfil the pledges made in its platform, there was no time to be lost.

Mr. Henley, the chairman, stated that the grants which had been made to the government were of great value, and that the only power that Congress had was to give the people, the grantors, the right to go into court and contest the legal proposition as to whether or not the grant was forfeited.

**Price on Demagogy.**

Mr. Price of Wisconsin could find nothing in the platform of any political party which could be used to call for a bill to suppress or impede contract, as was done in the House bill. He was not willing to bow so abruptly before the communistic cry of "d— the railroads," as to break contracts and to break the pledges of parties in national conventions. It was demagogic in the extreme.

Mr. Payson of Illinois entered upon an exhaustive review of the case, but pending the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The Senate spent the day in considering executive business, and the appointments under construction, but there were of no great public interest, and although the injunction of secrecy as to what was done was lifted it might as well have been retained.

In the House, Mr. Willis of Kentucky, from the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill, reported.

**A Continued Disagreement.**

On his motion, resolutions were adopted to insist on striking out the following from the Senate amendment: Appropriations for Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal—years 100, nays 63; Hennepin canal—years 139, nays 112; Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan appropriation. Mr. Hisscock of New York moved to strike out the Senate amendment to insist on striking out the Senate bill to the Northern Pacific railroad.

The consideration of the other voted pension bill was postponed until next session.

The House received the consideration of the Senate bill to the Northern Pacific railroad.

The only object and the only power that Congress had was to give the people, the grantors, the right to go into court and contest the legal proposition as to whether or not the grant was forfeited.

Mr. Henley and Mr. Allison, the speaker and the secretary of the treasury, were the secretaries who were present. The secretary would come to Congress and beg as he [Mr. Beck] had often begged that for a period of six months the United States trade dollars, not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all debts to the United States, and that all debts shall be paid out or in any other manner than issued; that the holder of any United States trade dollars during the time of the existence of the deficiency bill, Mr. Jones of Nevada shall get the floor and held it for two hours. He gave way to a motion to go to the Senate to see which the Senate did after agreeing to a conference on the Northern Pacific land bill.

Mr. Hisscock, Plumb, Vest, Sherman and Teller at some length, interrupted only to receive a message from the President, and to do some trifling business, and then adjourned.

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**Interest on Gold.**

The House, on adjourning, went into committee of the whole upon the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill.

There was no opposition made to the recommendation of the committee on appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The House subsequently voted the action of the Senate on the whole, and a conference was ordered. Mr. Burns, Mr. Le Fevre and Mr. McCollum being appointed conference committee.

Mr. Reagan of Texas, with the intention of calling up the interstate commerce bill, raised the question of consideration; and after a vote of 112 to 39, the bill was referred to the Senate.

Mr. Allison, the speaker, moved a conference committee on the pension bill, and after a like motion was made, a conference was ordered. Mr. Allison, Mr. Hisscock, Plumb, Vest, Sherman and Teller at some length, interrupted only to receive a message from the President, and to do some trifling business, and then adjourned.

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**COAST DEFENCES.**

The Senate's Idea of What Is Needed as a Starting Point \$300,000 Appropriated.

The fortification bill as passed by the Senate is as follows:

That the following sums be and are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for fortifications, and for the defense of the coast of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes, namely, for the construction of fortifications and other works of defense for which there may be a demand, and for the payment of expenses of the same to be expended, at the direction of the secretary of war.

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# The Weekly Globe

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1886.

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## COONAC THAT IS NOT BRANDY.

It is Produced from Fatty Substances With the Aid of Nitric Acid.

There is surely much doubt that "cognac" is what it professes to be. The quantity of brandy made from the genuine juice of the grape in 1875 was, in round numbers, 11,000,000 gallons. It had fallen to a trifle over half a million in 1885. Yet, cognac is as plentiful as ever, the process of falsification having multiplied, and with the ravages of the phylloxera. The coarse, beet-root, or potato spirit can, it seems, be converted into what passes, or at least is sold, for French brandy by the addition of a small quantity of brandy, and a dash of "essential oil of wine-lees." This stuff is not even what it claims to be, being, in fact, a product formed from certain fatty substances, and with a coating of brandy.

If it is wrong for John St. John to want to be an inspector because his party is in, it is just as wrong for the Hon. Simon SWALLOWTAIL to want to be a postmaster, for no better reason. It is no more necessary to the administration to change the collectors and postmasters than their subordinates, for neither have anything to do with directing its policy.

Manchester Union: It is now given out that Colchester SWALLOWTAIL of Vermont is to be confirmed. The Republicans have kept him on the rack long enough to satisfy partisans ends, and now he can be confirmed. At the same time, it is announced that several postmasters will not be so fortunate. We suppose this is because Brother ATKINS of the Argus had something to do with their appointments and has not yet been punished sufficiently, and this commodity is what is called statesmanship in these latter days.

Mr. BLAINE, JOE MANLEY and other renowned heroes of the civil war will soon take the stump in Maine to warn the people against the danger of electing Colonel EDWARDS to the governorship. The patriotic friends of the paper credits must be defended at all hazards.

The practical working difference between the political systems of Great Britain and the United States is strikingly illustrated by two recent events. GLADSTONE proposed an Irish policy, the Committee of the House of Commons voted it down, and he had to resign at once and take the sense of the people on it. Mr. CLEVELAND proposed an anti-slavery policy, Congress voted it down, and Mr. CLEVELAND goes right on, while the people must wait till 1888 before they can pass

the Fluctuating Gas Bill.

Wall Street News.

An official of the St. Louis Gas Company was recently on the witness stand in court in a case of slander. The slander consisted in calling a man an idiot for selling all his gas stock for fear of a strike. Electricity interfered with the value of your gas stock?"

"To a slight extent."

"If you please, your parsons would stock still pay a dividend?"

"Certainly, sir. We should simply increase the bills of the other half to make up the deficit."

their speeches as a whole would compare favorably with those of GOSCHEN or NORTH-COTE, or any other of the English finance statesmen. It is all very well to fling easily-tossed snubs at Congress, but they are not deserved. The Congress of the United States answers the purpose of its creators admirably. It is the best institution of the kind on earth. It has its drawbacks and its defects. But nine out of ten of the able writers who periodically speak of it with scorn would be but very inferior members of it, and, if they were sent there, might learn more by listening to its debates for one session than they will be likely to find out in a lifetime by any other process.

## NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED.

Serious charges of corruption have just been publicly preferred against the British War Department officials by an army officer of high rank. He says he is prepared to prove that guns, cartridges, bayonets and swords of bad quality have been supplied to the army as the result of a conspiracy between officials high in the department, which they entered into for corrupt considerations. From which it would seem that the official system of Great Britain is not quite the pure and spotless institution which CURTIS, EATON & CO. have represented it to be.

## MR. TILDEN'S SOUND ADVICE.

Mr. TILDEN's letter to Senator HAWLEY urging Congress to appropriate all that is needed to put our coast-line in a good state of defence, ought to carry the \$6,000,000 fortification bill through with a rush. There is no excuse for the niggardliness of the House on this question. To be sure it might plead that as long as Mr. BAYARD is at the head of the State Department there will clearly be no need of either offensive or defensive armaments. But that is not a sufficient excuse. Mr. BAYARD is not a permanent calamity, but only a temporary misfortune.

## TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

The Chicago Post Office is suddenly discovered to have been a centre of frauds upon the government extending over a long period. Two Republican officials are already under arrest, charged with embezzlement, others are implicated, and it is said that the total amount of their steals will foot up over \$60,000. If these men had been turned out promptly when the new administration came in the greater portion of this loss to the government would have been prevented. There is nothing like a change of officials and an audit of the books by a new set of men to discover and put a stop to fraud and corruption. Permanence in office is the natural source of dishonesty and jobbery.

## THE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

Governor IRELAND of Texas begins to appreciate, perhaps, the feelings of the New England fishermen toward Secretary BAYARD. But the Governor should be patient. About three months hence the secretary will issue a letter assuring the relatives of the man recently murdered by the Mexicans that the State Department is not unmindful of their wrongs and will speak to the Mexican government about them as soon as the department has learned all the facts in the case, through the poor facilities for travelling in that vicinity had thus far made it impossible to ascertain the absolutely necessary information whether the American citizen was shot through the head or whether the bullet pierced his heart.

## DISCOVERED AT LAST.

Those good people who have been sighing for a new issue in politics are in the way to be accommodated. Oleomargarine is the thing. All over the land the cry of the friends and foes of oleo is heard, and in several congressional districts candidates are thus early being openly championed or opposed, as the case may be, because they voted for or against the oleo tax. Congressmen ALLEN of Lowell are to be one of the targets of the oleo men, who are said to be aiding the conspirators in their efforts to Mexicanize the country. In the battle a ball was passed right through his body without injuring any vital organ. If the sketch of him by his admirer in the Sun is to be trusted he is a man of boundless ambition and of iron will. We are told that in all French literature he considers nothing so profound as the remark of LA FONTAINE: "The logic of the strongest is always the best." All the beauties of ancient history disappear for him in the presence of the manifestation of the same principle when BERNUS, the conqueror of Rome, replied to the complaints of the patricians by throwing his sword into the balance and crying out, "Victis!" If this is a correct portrait of the man who is now minister of war, and by virtue of his office, holds the French army in the hollow of his hand, what may we not expect of him when the next revolutionary moment arrives? Says the writer: "The battle is over, and the oleo Free Traders naturally suggest themselves as fitting designations, but they are a little too long. The Cowboys and the Greasers might do, only these terms smack of the Far West and Mexico. However, as the conflict deepens between the honest cow-juice of our fathers and the flat butter of the period, the hard names will come fast enough. Let us meantime be thankful that the new issue has at last been found in the bottom of the farmer's churn.

## THE GLOBE TO THE RESCUE.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is now both the Leading and the Only Weekly Democratic Newspaper published in Boston. Agents will please bear this in mind when soliciting Democrats to subscribe. Tell them that THE WEEKLY GLOBE is now the only Democratic Weekly Newspaper published in Boston.

## REPUBLICANS CONSPIRE TO IMPOSSION HIM.

Hailstader and Foraker Said to be Parties to it.

Crooksville, July 23.—The Enquirer will publish in the morning the particulars of a conspiracy to send John R. McLean, to the penitentiary. The parties to the affair were Governor J. B. Foraker of Ohio, Mura Hailstader of the Commercial Gazette, Thomas McDougal and W. Austin Goodman, attorneys for the committee of 100, and Isaac J. Miller, chairman of that committee.

John R. McLean, the absconding impecunious director, was the tool to be used. When he left Cincinnati after the infamy exposed, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he was received by M. E. Boon, a young lawyer, who was devoted to him. Before going, he confided to him that he knew that he was a member of the Legislature and an ex-chief of police, both prominent Democrats, had brought the nineteenth-ward ballot boxes to him, and that he had been a member of the Committee of 100, and a member of the Constitutional Gazette office and told him to go to the Constitutional Gazette office and to get a good sound Democrat.

The bare possibility of Republican success, invariably bringing Kerner and the Republicans and the Democrats to the front.

Republicans have begun to hope that by some possibility they may carry the next Congress, whereupon the notorious Kerner at once looms up as the most probable candidate for the nomination in his district.

The Republic: The greed of the Tories for office must be shocking to those American "reformers" who have always asserted that civil service reform was perfectly illustrated in England. So hungry are the Conservatives for place that they even propose to drive out ROBERT HAMILTON, the permanent under-secretary of Dublin Castle, for no other reason than that he is known to be a man of sound principles.

THE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

Governor IRELAND of Texas begins to appreciate, perhaps, the feelings of the New England fishermen toward Secretary BAYARD. But the Governor should be patient. About three months hence the secretary will issue a letter assuring the relatives of the man recently murdered by the Mexicans that the State Department is not unmindful of their wrongs and will speak to the Mexican government about them as soon as the department has learned all the facts in the case, through the poor facilities for travelling in that vicinity had thus far made it impossible to ascertain the absolutely necessary information whether the American citizen was shot through the head or whether the bullet pierced his heart.

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## BILL NYE

Quotes From the Diary of a Bloodhound.

Not the Bloodhound Who Once Bit Bill,

But Another Bloodhound Who Keeps Good Society.

An Old Actor in the U. T. Cabin Drama.

The Great Feat of Laying Back in the Leash Described.

JULY 15.  
I am a poor Siberian bloodhound of American descent. I am an old actor in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, and I am very much in the sun and yellow leaf.

I am an actor of the sun, and it pains me to see people come out of the cornfield and gaze at us as they do now, and I am taught to study a part carefully and bring out everything in it. That is the way I learned to act. To be true to nature is my hobby. In my enthusiasm I have several times fed myself with fragments of Eliza's baby and got myself dismissed for that reason, but that is better than to fall short of the part and to underplay it.

That is where I disagree with the gentleman who plays the jackass in our company. He believes in a calm, dignified stage presence, and counts on that almost solely, while I am in favor of an enthusiastic interpretation of my part, regardless of dignity and posture.

I belong to a family of actors. We extend back as far as the eye can reach. We love the generous approval of the public, and we thrive on applause. To be bound up with a stage with a deep-seated love and eat a portion of an improved child, is meat and drink to me. For twenty years I have been on the stage, playing one night stands and watching little Eva as she passes gently up the drama. Twenty years I have seen Mr. St. Clare climb into a \$2 death-bed with his sons on and nake a painless death on a small salary.

Life is indeed but a span. How short a time it seems since I joined the company, a mere pup. Then was I full of hope. I also had a full set of teeth. Now my front teeth are artificial, and I cannot read fine print.

I Have Seen the World.  
I have found out, also, how hollow it is. I have been leviied on by the sheriff, and I have walked many a weary mile with my long, red, Siberian tongue hanging out in the gentle air of spring. I have learned to distrust mankind, and to rely upon nothing mankind.

One thing I desire to say in this little diary so that in case I should die suddenly in a railroad accident the public and my generation pass, especially the young, to the truth. It is this: I am not what I seem! I live a dual life! My stage appearance and my true, home life are entirely and distinctly separate and dissimilar in every way.

At heart I am not fierce. I do not care for warm blood three times a day. If I could be assured one rectangular meal of cold corn beef with smashed potatoes on the side I would enter into a recognition never to be forgotten.

I have been constantly misunderstood and misinterpreted by the public because my stage manner has been hungry and hungry. This effect has been heightened, also, by the fact that the manager has compelled me to wear a muzzle during the day. I do not wear a muzzle at all when I am at home. I do not need it. I can get along for weeks without a muzzle.

I shall soon leave the stage, however. My voice is failing me, and I cannot walk ten miles to the corner and stand in time for rehearsal as I once could. When my voice is gone it will be all up with me. No one wants a bloodhound with a cracked voice.

I can see the gentleman who plays the jackass in our company is going to hold out much longer than I can, because he has saved himself. He has taken life easily and thrown less fervor and enthusiasm into his part than I have. For awhile he wanted to play St. Clare so that he could have a bed to retire into during one act.

Never Saw a Gentleman

who took so much dramatic ease as he does. He has more repose than any other person in the profession with whom I am acquainted.

I have come much for the play, but that I did not intend to speak of. People who have carefully compared Uncle Tom as it is written with my interpretation and presentation of it will hardly recognize it as the same piece.

In my own conception, the bloodhound is made to do many pleasant, vicious things while the author did not intend them. These improvements are due solely to me.

At other times I might point to the feature of bringing out the vicious brute on an encore with fragments of a colored child in his mouth. This never fails to arouse in the audience a wild tumult of refined horror.

Somewhat I am impressed with the idea that I have made my last appearance on the stage. We have just terminated a high, gay, wild trip through the West, and got home last evening footsore but proud and happy.

Our manager wants us to go with him to Europe next season, but I shall not make the journey. I shall send a water spaniel in my place. He has a good voice, and he is a better salt water pedestrian than I.

BILL NYE

Famous Misers.  
John's Companion.

Osterville, the rich Paris banker, a few days before his death, refused to allow his servant to buy meat for broth. "True, I should like the soup," said the dying miser. "But I have no appetite for the meat. What is to become of that? It will be a sad waste."

An English miser refused to go about dressed so plainly as to annoy his acquaintances. At last, he was persuaded to buy an old hat, "better than new," from a Jew. He paid a shilling for it, and the next day sold the hat for eighteen pence.

This same miser never took care of his wife, and she did take a pinch out of every snuffbox offered him, which he carefully placed in his own box. When it was time to settle his contents for a funeral, he left nothing.

That was a shrewd wifeman of a husband who two weeks ago began buying possums on the streets and carried it home to his wife and children. He knew how absent-minded he was and had planned to go to the circus. But his wife had saved a bag of the money he had planned to go to the circus with, and he had to give it to her.

"What has he done? Well, he's done

what he's done!" He got a trick of making a noise like two dogs barking at once, and the Sabbath's he's got under one of the church windows and stamped the whole congregation to tell you what you have.

"What has he done? I'll tell you what he has done."

"What would you do?" asked papa,

"I don't talk that way! What has he done?"

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# The Young Hornets of "Hornets' Nest."

## AN HISTORICAL STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

BY E. P. ROE.

AUTHOR OF "OPENING OF A CHESTNUT BURR," "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY," ETC., ETC.

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### CHAPTER I

#### A MIDNIGHT BATTLE

It will be remembered that Charlotte is the chief town of the "heady high-mind," and famous for its "bold, bold, bold North Carolinians," whose people virtually declared their independence of England a year before Congress followed their example and gave us our "glorious Fourth of July."

Lord Cornwallis, commander of the British army, on his retreat from this village, halted at a plantation and became the unwelcome guest of Mrs. Robert Wilson, wife of the owner of the estate. His lordship sought by flattering words to win this patriotic woman.

She replied, "I have seven sons, who are now, or have been, bearing arms; indeed my seventh son, Zacharias, who is only 15 years old, I yesterday assisted to get ready to go and join his fathers and brothers in Sumpter's army. Now, sooner than see one of my family turn back, I would take these boys (pointing to three small sons) and with them would myself enlist and show my husband and sons how to fight, and if necessary, die for their country."

"Ah, ah, general," said the bloody-handed Colonel Tarleton, with his elbow, "I think you are into hornets' nests."

Either from this remark, or on account of the unconquerable spirit and fighting qualities of the people, the region, of which the village was a part, was known to all who knew during the revolution as the "Hornets' Nest."

Conwallis always spoke of it under this title. The following story, founded on facts, will show how active were some of the younger men, like Zach Wilson, in earning the epithet. In 1780 the British army was at Charlotte on a night, but a good deal happened in that brief time.

The scene of the story was at a plantation, and gave evidence of the patriarchal abundance. The house also was, for that early day, roomy and comfortable. The family consisted of Mrs. McIntire, her daughter, and two little girls. There was also an son, nearly 17, and two little girls. They were just finishing their dinner when they were hastily summoned to the veranda by the distant clatter of a horse's hoofs.

"It's Burton Craige," cried Angus, "and I reckon there's trouble on the way he ride."

It was evident that Ella had recognized the horseman, for his color heightened and his eyes were of a森色 intense.

Although Burton Craige was but a year older than herself he was her acknowledged lover, and his mother also loved him; a son, a same name, had been drawn to him by the distant clatter of a horse's hoofs.

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"What is it?" cried Angus, running forward.

"Yes," replied the youth hurriedly, "Conwallis is on the march and bloody Tarleton is with him. We have no more volunteers to Charlotte, and I'm on my way there, but reckoned I'd stop and see if you wanted to go with me."

"You're a good fellow, Gus," shouting to a negro at the barn, " saddle my horse, quick! I'll get my rifle and be ready in five minutes."

"Angus, what are you going to do?" cried his mother. "Burton will not lead my son into danger."

"I'm not dismounted and thrown the reins of his horse to a slave who had hastened forward. He was greeted as if already one of the family, and answered with a smile, "I'm on my way there, but reckoned I'd stop and see if you wanted to go with me."

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## HOWARD'S LETTER.

## Politics and the Big Politicians.

## The Brief Career of Hubert O. Thompson.

## The Denunciations and Heat of Party Strife.

## Reminiscences of Garfield and Dorsey.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The death of Hubert O. Thompson and the press comments upon his career are an apt illustration of the absurdity of the political quarrels which rage so fiercely at all times in this country.

I presume quarrels of equal intensity occur in the minds of the sympathizers of politicians in all big cities, but this is the metropolis, and her quarrels are carried not only into State but into national conventions. Observers of all the great Democratic conventions of the past twenty years, when the notable names of the party were on the roll-call and the delegates came together for the purpose of selecting and nominating the most suitable candidate for the presidency, know that hours and sometimes days, months and years have been spent in listening to the senseless wrangling of New York "Hails." In Chicago, in Cincinnati, in St. Louis we have seen audiences from 10,000 to 20,000 people stirred to the verge of tumult by arguments, by fierce invectives, by such stirring narrations of fraud and infamy as set the tide now flowing this way and now that, convincing the public in general that New York's politicians are gurus of ruffians—desperadoes—everything made up, and nothing real. But as years roll on, the men who then harried for this now shout loudly for that Hall of absolute transformation occurring in the year 1886. For what is black as black could be is now as white as one would wish to see. The very names of some of these have not only passed away from common speech, but are lost to memory. To the readers of today can define to me.

**The Principles of Mozart Hall?**  
And yet, at one time, with that sturdy Democrat, that big-headed, facile-handled Fernando Wood, Mozart Hall was a factor, dominant, regnant in this city of the nation. Fernando Wood! how that name recalls the buttermilk of contests. Why, the man was pell-mell from Maine to Texas as all that was bad, infamous, wretched, and yet he was externally a gentleman. He possessed a style; he entertained with widespread hospitality in Washington; he represented a number of countries; he was a formed, a well-qualified man along all lines of thought, trenching upon finance and upon general policy. He was one of the two men to whom the young Governor, George Banks being the other, who made the deepest impression upon the Duke of Newcastle when he came to this country.

I think there is no term strong enough in the English language to convey to the general mind the depth of infamy in which the grand old man of the nation stood in his enemies' Fernando Wood, touched and reviled in, yet when he died columns of obituaristic eulogy were written and today he is a name unknown, and his memory and his kindness and admiration alone. The stories of more recent days in which John Kelly, George T. Angier, Green, and Hubert O. Thompson participated, like Banks being the other, who made the deepest impression upon the Duke of Newcastle when he came to this country.

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**The Very Gall of Hostility**

separating these men one from the other as the poles are separated from each other, the time certainly comes when they either join hands in brotherly comity, or when those remaining standing by the bier of a fallen antagonist unite in drawing over their memory not alone the pall of remorse, but the pall of shame. The highs between Tilden and Kelly approached the bounds of literal physical contact. Having been appealed to a certain other, he, with his friends, in a fit of faction, resorted with his friends to literally physical force to obtain and retain the physical control which he was to exert in his business. For which the papers absolutely ran with denunciations of this man, denunciations which paralleled those of the Pitts and Day Gould and their associates.

President Hoffmeister and Business Manager Hoffman of the Volks Zeitung, New York, and a number of others, on complaint of Levy Brothers for publishing a boycott notice in the place of the bitterest.

**FLIES 865 MILES IN 4-14 DAYS.**

**Remarkable Passage of a Carrier Pigeon—History of a Wonderful Bird.**

The homing pigeon record has been broken by a Newark bird. It is the property of William Bennett, and was liberated on July 21, 1886, at Somers, New York, with eight others, at Sergeant Dunn's, at Montgomery, Ala., and was found in its loft at 1 p.m. on the 22d inst. This is the fastest time ever made in the world by a pigeon from the distance of nine to ten thousand miles, and that being in this country. The actual distance and time was 865 miles, and a quarter day.

It is named Sergeant Dunn, and is a silver male, and was hatched on April 1, 1886.

The Show Manufacturers Association of Brooklyn is at loggerheads with the last of these men, denunciations which paralleled those of Pitts and Day Gould and their associates.

President Hoffmeister and Business Manager Hoffman of the Volks Zeitung, New York, and a number of others, on complaint of Levy Brothers for publishing a boycott notice in the place of the bitterest.

**FOR WAR, WITH A BIG W.**

**All Texans Entitled to Invade Mexico—Governor Ireland Warns Bayard of the Impending Outbreak.**

**THE SHERIFF REFUSES**

To Comply with the Order of the Court—Secretary Bayard Interested.

**ORTON'S HABIT**

That was the key to the situation. Garfield saw and felt that his action must be to support the South, to support the Empire State, but the die was to be cast, and for his own personal advancement he was willing to do that.

His bluntness that entered into the minds and hearts of the men who worked for him in Indiana, and the old friend Senator Dorsey—I was a man in Chicago when John Logan and a local leader, whose name I have forgotten, a very prominent man in Chicago, told me that my received the news from Maine. Instantly every thought turned to Indiana, the headquarters of the conspirators.

Garfield, Washington, and Dorsey, for whom eight consecutive weeks Senator Dorsey, Chauncy Filley of St. Louis, and George Conklin of Indianapolis, strangled every fibre of their mental, moral, physical, and pecuniary natures to turn the republican banner might be home to the men of the East that Garfield and Arthur were in the West to overbalance any defeat there might be in the East.

I never saw a man more completely pro-

ected than Dorsey, at the end of the cam-

## TROUBLE WITH MEXICO.

## Texans Anxious to Resent Mexican Outrages.

## Two American Citizens Arrested—One Shot Without Trial.

## Fiery Texans Will Settle it if Bayard Can't.

The State of Texas is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and there is especial trouble, the cause of which lies in the aggressiveness of the Mexican authorities on the side of the Rio Grande. Two cases have especially aroused attention. One of them is that of a man named Cutting, whose offence however, has never been clearly specified, but is understood to be libel and abuse of the Mexican authorities. He was arrested illegally and confined in jail on the Mexican side, and his trial which is hotly denounced by his friends, as a mockery of judicial administration, is still in progress at Pasco del Norte. It consists merely of a joint examination by the prosecuting attorney and the defense, and the trial will be allotted for the trial expired today. It seems that the length of a trial is determined before the trial begins. It is the express desire of the defense that Mr. Cutting will be sentenced to one or two years' imprisonment and taken at once to the penitentiary at Chihuahua.

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